

United States Patent and Trademark Office

m

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/665,897	09/18/2003	Peter J. Hopper	NSC1P282/P05730	6996	
22434 75	22434 7590 12/29/2005			EXAMINER	
BEYER WEAVER & THOMAS LLP			ROSE, KIESHA L		
P.O. BOX 7025 OAKLAND, C	50 CA 94612-0250		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
0.112111.2, 0.12 0.1012 0.200			2822		
			DATE MAILED: 12/20/2000	DATE MAII ED: 12/20/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	_	
	10/665,897	HOPPER ET AL.		
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	_	
	Kiesha L. Rose	2822		
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap		the correspondence address	_	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REP WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING I - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory poro-Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statu. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mail earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICA .136(a). In no event, however, may a rep d will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTI tte, cause the application to become ABAI	ATION. y be timely filed S from the mailing date of this communication. IDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status		•		
Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ Th Since this application is in condition for allow closed in accordance with the practice under	is action is non-final. ance except for formal matter			
Disposition of Claims				
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1,6-16 and 26 is/are pending in the 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdress 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1,6-16 and 26 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/	awn from consideration.			
Application Papers		•		
 9) The specification is objected to by the Examination 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) according a constant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct of the sheet of the	ccepted or b) objected to by e drawing(s) be held in abeyance ection is required if the drawing(s)	s. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).		
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		·		
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 				
Attachment(s)	" 			
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 	Paper No(s)/i	nmary (PTO-413) Mail Date mal Patent Application (PTO-152)		

Art Unit: 2822

DETAILED ACTION

This Office Action is in response to the RCE filed 12 October 2005.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim 26 discloses the thermally conductive paste is DAG, it is unclear what material DAG is or how it is made in addition the specification does not clearly describe what DAG is either.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1,6,7 and 9-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lin (U.S. Patent 6,483,147).

Lin discloses a silicon-on-insulator device (Fig. 8) that contains an active semiconductor layer (32), a MOS transistor (42) or other forms of transistors formed in

Art Unit: 2822

the active silicon layer, a bulk silicon layer (12) having a first surface and second surface, an oxide layer (34) formed between the active silicon layer and first surface of the bulk silicon layer, a heat sink (38) formed in the bulk silicon layer and configured to sink heat sourced through the oxide layer to the second surface of the bulk silicon layer, where the plug shape heat sink is a thermally conductive metal material (tungstentitanium) and the plug has a length substantially the same size as the thickness of the bulk silicon layer and has a circumference ranging from 1 to 50000 microns and where the silicon-on-insulator is formed on a semiconductor wafer or die. Lin discloses all the limitations except for the thermally conductive material to be a thermally conductive paste. Whereas Lee et al. discloses semiconductor device that contains a thermally conductive material that is a thermally conductive paste. In addition Lee discloses a chip and a heat spreader thermally coupled to each other by a thermally conductive paste (epoxy) for a thermal conduction path for dissipating heat. (Column 4, lines 46-65) Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Lin by incorporating another thermally conductive material to be a thermally conductive paste for a thermal conduction path for dissipating heat as taught by Lee.

Claims 8 and 15-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lin in view of Mitani et al. (U.S. Publication 2003/0057491).

Lin discloses all the limitations except for an isolation region and the orientation of the semiconductor material. Whereas Mitani discloses a semiconductor device (Fig. 3) that contains a bulk silicon layer (1a), an oxide layer (2a), a active silicon layer (3a), a

Art Unit: 2822

transistor and isolation regions (4) formed around the transistor and contacting the oxide layer, where the bulk silicon layer, oxide layer and active silicon layer have an orientation of 100,111 or 110). The isolation regions are formed around the transistors to act as element isolations to separate other transistors or elements from each other. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Lin by incorporating an isolation region to act as a element isolations to separate other transistors or elements from each other as taught by Mitani. In regards to the orientation, it is well known in the art to have semiconductor materials formed of orientations 110,111 or 110 as disclosed in the Mitani reference.

Claims 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lin.

Lin discloses the claimed invention except for a plurality of transistors and heat sinks. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a plurality of transistors and heat sinks, since it has been held that mere duplication of the essential working parts of a device involves only routine skill in the art. (St. Regis Paper Co. v. Bemis Co., 193 USPQ 8 1977) In addition the Lin reference discloses that there is at least one heat sink or transistor so that discloses a plurality of transistors and heat sink. (Column 2, lines 15-16)

Art Unit: 2822

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1,6-16 and 26 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kiesha L. Rose whose telephone number is 571-272-1844. The examiner can normally be reached on T-F 8:30-6:00 off Mondays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Zandra Smith can be reached on 571-272-2429. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

KK KLR

ZANDRA V. SMÍTH PRIMARY EXAMINER